



But May End His Seclusion Soon, Aide Says

## Howard Hughes Doing His Thing in London

From wife Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Howard Hughes remained hidden in a hotel here today while reports circulated that he may be about to abandon his life as a recluse. The wealthy businessman who is 67, flew here by private plane from Nicaragua yesterday and immediately installed himself on the ninth floor of the Inn-on-the-Park, overlooking Hyde Park.

## Killing of London Robber Revives Controversy on Arming Policemen

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A 27-year-old policeman lying wounded in a hospital bed was today the center of a controversy over whether British policemen should be armed for normal duty.

The question has been frequently aired in public, in police circles and in Parliament, as well-armed criminals use more desperate methods. Today, the controversy surfaced again after Constable Peter Silimon shot dead one bandit and wounded another in a shootout with a gang of bank robbers shortly before midday yesterday. He himself was shot twice.

In Britain, the arming of policemen is an emotive issue and almost all the immediate reaction was firmly on the side of maintaining the strict laws in force for issuing weapons to the police.

Constable Silimon was armed with a Webley revolver, only because he was on special duty outside an embassy, one of several under tight security because of the threat of terrorist attack. He only passed the bank during the raid by chance.

In Britain, a policeman can use a gun "only if absolutely necessary" and guns are issued only for special occasions such as guarding royalty, visiting dignitaries and in hunting down dangerous criminals.

Several opposition Labor members of Parliament plan to question the home secretary (interior minister) on how many policemen are armed when Parliament resumes later this month.

Police spokesmen argue that arming the police will not reduce violent crime and only lead to more killing of policemen in a country where only four members of the force have been shot dead since 1970.

Dramatizing the dilemma facing policemen and legislators is the fact that yesterday's shooting was the first in British police records in which a policeman killed a gunman during a bank raid. Under police procedure, an inquiry into the shooting will be held with a copy going to the home secretary.

## Arabs Free Israeli Hostages, Fly From Bangkok to Cairo

(Continued from Page 1) he shouted as he pushed his way through the crowd. "I am engaged in saving life."

At that time, the windows in the embassy building remained shattered. The downstairs lights were on. Police floodlights lit only part of the compound. Thai police with Alsatian dogs patrolled the high brick wall.

The commandos had set a deadline of 0800 local time (0100 GMT) today for Israeli authorities to meet their demands. They left Bangkok an hour before this deadline.

If their demands were not met, the guerrillas warned at one

## Adm. Berisso Assassinated in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 28 (AP).—Terrorists today assassinated Rear Adm. Emilio Carroza, political strategist for the navy's head, Carlos Guido Coda. Adm. Berisso, 50, was known as a conservative and an outspoken anti-Peronist.

He died during emergency surgery at a small hospital in Lomas de Zamora, 25 miles from Buenos Aires. A manhunt was launched for his killers.

Adm. Berisso, vacationing in Lomas, was killed while out driving. Police said terrorists in another car pulled alongside and opened fire, hitting their victim twice.

Gen. Alejandro Lanusse left by helicopter for Lomas de Zamora shortly after Adm. Berisso died, and took charge of the manhunt for the killers. Government spokesmen declined to speculate who might have assassinated Adm. Berisso.

## Argentine President Fails Death Penalty

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse last night abolished the death penalty, which was reintroduced in June, 1970, by former President Juan Domingo Peron.

There had been no executions since the penalty was brought back to punish kidnappers who killed or caused serious bodily injury to their victims.

Observers saw President Lanusse's move as a possible prelude to the lifting of the state of siege.

Adm. Berisso, 50, was charged at a court in Ubridge, near the airport, with illegal possession of a Browning automatic pistol and 51 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Fuhrer made a 20-minute appearance in court. He spoke through an interpreter.

The case was adjourned until next Thursday. The prosecution opposed bail, saying other charges may eventually be brought against Mr. Fuhrer.

As the case was being heard, the Daily Telegraph said that Arab terrorists were believed to be of the fanatical Black September organization, warned the British government that they will attack British airlines and companies unless Mr. Fuhrer is freed.

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## U.S. Foundation Has Problem: How to Give Away \$1 Billion

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 28 (AP)—For 36 years the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation went along in relative obscurity, operating with a small staff out of a modest clapboard building, donating a few hundred thousand dollars a year to small hospitals. Then, in December, 1971, the foundation received a \$1 billion bequest—and the happy problem of having to give away \$45 million a year.

The bequest came from the estate of the foundation's organizer, Robert Wood Johnson, chief executive officer of Johnson & Johnson, the Band-Aid and baby-powder empire, headquartered in New Brunswick, N.J. His gift immediately made the foundation

### Tax Regulation

Under the provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, foundations maintain their tax-exempt status by giving away 4.5 percent of the market value of their assets each year, or all of their income, whichever is higher.

"It's been a very busy year," said foundation vice-president Terrance Keenan. "It's easy to give away money, but the idea is not to give it away but to give it away wisely."

"We're not worried we won't find worthwhile opportunities," he said. "We're not in a panic at all."

When the \$1 billion was added to the foundation's coffers, it was besieged with requests for money. Dr. David L. Rogers, its president, likes to tell the story about a man who applied for a grant to invent the internal combustion engine.

But unlike mammoth philanthropic organizations like Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, the Johnson organization is focusing on a single area—health care. All but a few hundred thousand dollars of its \$2 grants have been for improving primary and ambulatory health services.

So far, the largest grant totaled \$10 million. It went to the Association of American Medical Colleges for student aid. The idea is to increase the number of general practitioners, the number of doctors from minority groups and the number of doctors in rural areas.

A similar program worth \$4 million is under way for dentists.

### Commitment to Health

"Both programs reflect the foundation's major commitment to training health professionals for front-line service in 'under-doctored' communities and thereby improving access to health care for Americans," the foundation said.

It is the widest joint effort in the history of North American Christianity," said the Rev. Joe Hale of Nashville, Tenn., United Methodist director of ecumenical evangelism and a member of the "Key-73" Executive Committee.

"It has groups working together that have never worked together before. It may do more to build a united Christian front than anything we've ever done."

A central factor behind such inclusive participation is that each denomination and organization may take part in ways and to the extent it chooses, so as not to compromise its position or practice.

Reflecting the diversity of participants, the activities also will vary widely, from new-style to old-fashioned evangelistic techniques, including:

Television and broadcast specialists, continent-wide scripture distribution and study groups, youth celebrations, exhibits at state fairs, newspaper ads, touring companies of Christian artists and actors, hymn contests, house-to-house visits and preaching crusades.

## Disaster Loans To U.S. Farmers Get Budget Ax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Nixon administration has shut off emergency disaster loans to farmers in another move to hold federal spending to the \$250 billion ceiling the President has imposed.

The Farmers Home Administration was ordered yesterday to halt the flow of loans to farmers in counties designated as disaster areas as a result of severe weather damage to crops, livestock and other property.

The Agriculture Department said that F.H.A. field offices were instructed to stop accepting applications for aid in counties where the loans had been available for 60 days or more and in other counties when the two-month deadline expires.

George C. Knapp, an F.H.A. assistant administrator, told a reporter he had no idea how much money the government might save by the order.

Emergency F.H.A. loans since July 1 totaled \$708 million and involved 15,865 borrowers as of Nov. 30. A total of \$140 million in emergency assistance had been provided for the fiscal year ending June 30.

The administration's action provoked a sharp response from the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, which accused the government of "turning its back on farmers in the hour of their greatest need."

"Farmers are not asking for a handout. All we're requesting are loans to cover uninsured losses, which are totally beyond the control of the farmer," federation president Leonard Schulz said.

Ohio's soybean crop loss is estimated at \$200 million, with some areas still reporting that 50 percent of the soy bean crop is still in the fields because of wet weather.

**Nigeria Wreck Kills 6**

LAGOS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Six persons were killed and four others seriously injured in a train derailment in northern Nigeria, the national railway announced yesterday.

## reese polley

BOEHM BIRDS

hotel meridien, paris 17<sup>e</sup>

31, bd gouvion saint-cyr



Associated Press  
Mrs. Harry Truman, aided by her son-in-law Clifton Daniel, leaving for the funeral.

## Most of Army Planning Completed 3 Years Ago

### Truman Drew Up Guidelines for Last Rites

By James T. Wooten

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 28 (NYT)—Several years ago, at the delicate urgings of his family and closest friends, an aging Harry S Truman began to give some serious thought to his last rites and precisely how he would prefer that they be conducted.

His ideas, most of which were couched in the form of broadly stated guidelines for a relatively simple service, were forwarded to Fifth Army headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they became the basis for months of planning that ultimately produced a program for a five-day state funeral.

The work of several hundred persons over several hundred days and several thousand man-hours, the Army's blueprint for Mr. Truman's funeral is an example of the intricate preparation for the last rites of every President since Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945, with the notable exception of John F. Kennedy. Such preparation is under way for Lyndon

B. Johnson and President Nixon. Presidents either in or out of office have provided both specific and general guidance, expressing personal preferences and forbidding particular ingredients. In each case, the military has provided the detailed planning.

Conversations with several officers and enlisted men who participated in the development of the plans for Mr. Truman's funeral revealed that, at one point in the developmental stage, several officers seriously suggested that should Mrs. Truman object to some of the plans for the funeral, the Army would disregard her wishes, follow the original plans and explain that she had been distraught because of her husband's death.

It was apparently abandoned, for Mrs. Truman's request that the five-day ceremony be abbreviated and that her husband's body be buried 2 1/2 days after his death has been honored.

The work of a tiny foundation known as the tiny foundation by the second largest in the nation has been what Mr. Keenan calls "a fantastic learning experience."

The professional staff of about 15 now operates out of one floor of a cinderblock building in a cluster of research laboratories at Princeton. By contrast, the Ford Foundation employs a staff of about 400.

"I think it's a conscious effort not only to remain small but to remain informal in our approach to each other," Mr. Keenan said. "We're looking for a collegial atmosphere—one in which the staff doesn't get too remote."

Because it is focusing on health care, the top professional positions at the foundation are occupied by people with as much background in health as in foundation work.

Dr. Rogers, the president, is former dean of the medical school at Johns Hopkins University.

### New Programs

Unlike foundations in operation for years, the Johnson Foundation has no backlog of recipients whose credentials have been established. Vice-President Margaret Mahoney terms this situation "delightful" since it gives the Johnson Foundation a chance to fund programs that hitherto had nowhere to turn.

"One of the exciting things is that we're concentrating on specific areas in the field of health delivery of primary health services," Miss Mahoney said. "We think we can really make a difference."

"There will be a constant review process, not just to keep tabs on the projects but to maintain our own commitment," she said.

The staff is perhaps most proud of a grant of \$388,000 to the University of Colorado Medical Center for establishment of a national center to study and treat child abuse.

"There's an opportunity to establish something that will not only help individual cases but establish a model for treating a specific health problem that can be used all over the world," Mr. Jones said.

**Wallace Is Using Anti-Pain Device**

Miami, Dec. 28 (AP)—Veterans Administration doctors yesterday fitted Gov. George Wallace of Alabama with an experimental device designed to block pain impulses to his brain.

The device, called a cutaneous stimulator, operates on flesh-it's electrodes and sends a tingling electric shock through the nervous system. Gov. Wallace said that it "is supposed to fool my spinal cord."

The commission also concluded that as of October, 1971, police corruption in New York City was an extensive, department-wide phenomenon, indulged in some degree by a sizable majority of those on the force.

The commission's finding about the failure of top officials to combat corruption and its conclusion about the extent of the problem were contained in its final report, a 283-page document which repeatedly emphasized the variety of ways in which corruption adversely affects the safety and well-being of the public.

Gov. Wallace said doctors at the VA hospital invited him to try out the stimulator. The device connects to the skin by electrode strips and Gov. Wallace can regulate the electrical impulses by manipulating dials on a control box on his wheel chair.

### Charges by Knapp Commission

## N.Y.C. Police Aides Accused Of Ignoring Corruption Data

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT)—The Knapp Commission reported yesterday that high-ranking New York police officials ignored federal reports that some of their men were suspected murderers, extortionists and heroin dealers.

The commission said its investigators had discovered evidence of three instances where police officials, including former First Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Walsh, had failed to investigate allegations of serious misconduct made by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The commission also concluded that as of October, 1971, police corruption in New York City was an extensive, department-wide phenomenon, indulged in some degree by a sizable majority of those on the force.

The commission, in its final report, did not offer a judgment on whether Mayor Lindsay himself was culpable for the inaction. But the commission did conclude that "it is clear that the mayor's office did not see to it that the specific charges of corruption made by a policeman—Frank Sperio—were investigated."

The Knapp Commission, appointed by Mayor Lindsay, is named for Whitman Knapp, a Wall Street lawyer and its chairman.

### Search for Sub Off Greenland

## Proves in Vain

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The search for a suspected submarine off the west Greenland coast has ended without uncovering any evidence of the vessel's existence, the Danish Defense Ministry said yesterday.

The object was reported sighted several times since Dec. 7 by fishing vessels and police launches in the ice-filled waters of Disko Bay, 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The possibility of a foreign submarine lurking in Danish waters aroused concern especially as it came only two weeks after the sighting of an unidentified submarine in the Norwegian Sognefjord.

On Dec. 14 it was reported that Danish police had made solid radar contact with a mysterious object believed to be a submarine off the west coast of Greenland, but did not sight it.

In its position as first deputy commissioner, Mr. Walsh was the top departmental official responsible for combating corruption within the police department from 1951 to 1970.

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## During Kitty Hawk Riot

By Everett R. Holts

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 28 (NYT)—

A black crewman of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk testified before a Navy hearing yesterday that he saw white sailors knock down and beat the ship's executive officer during racial rioting aboard the carrier off the coast of Vietnam.

Seaman Apprentice William J. Jasper Faison, 24, who is serving a 30-day sentence in the ship's brig here, was a defense witness for Airman Apprentice Terry Avenger, 18, whom the Navy has singled out as one of the black leaders of the riot on Oct. 12 and 13.

Forty-six crewmen, blacks and whites, were injured in the 15 hours of rioting.

The hearing is being held to determine whether Airman Avenger is to face a general court-martial or be tried, along with 19 other black crewmen of the Kitty Hawk, before less senior court-martial.

Seaman Faison said he saw a group of five or six white sailors corner the ship's executive officer and second-in-command, Comdr. Benjamin Cloud, who is part black and part Indian, in a forward area of the ship on the night of Oct. 12; knock him down and beat him with clubs, hoots and other weapons.

They had the exec executive officer down on his back on the deck after beating him, Seaman Faison said in the hearing, which is being conducted by Lt. Comdr. Donald C. Elbert.

Associated Press  
Seaman Faison

Several blacks tried to rescue the executive officer, he added, but were driven off by the white sailors. Seaman Faison said he later talked with the executive officer, who showed him webs across his ribs inflicted by the white sailors.

He said Comdr. Cloud had sought to break up the rioting by separating white and black crewmen and sending them to opposite ends of the ship.

No white crewmen are among the 31 charged with rioting in the affair, 17 of whom are still held in the naval brig here.

When the Kitty Hawk arrived back in its home port of San Diego on Nov. 28, there were reports that Comdr. Cloud's efforts to quell the rioting by separating the blacks and whites were countermanded a few minutes later by an order from the ship's skipper, Capt. Maryland W. Towns, and Lt. Comdr. Edward A. Rule, the ship's executive officer, who had been assigned to the ship.

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## Speak Up, Mr. President

Despite the communiqué tardily issued in Saigon Wednesday, the Nixon administration continues to evade the toughest and most pertinent questions about the massive new United States air assault against North Vietnam.

The communiqué confirms the ferocity of the attacks—more than 1,400 strikes by giant B-52s and other bombers in a week against “military” targets in the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area. But even in this initial limited lifting of the secrecy veil the old White House-imposed policy of evasion and dissembling persists.

The statement details damage to military installations but says nothing of widely reported damage to such places as the Gia Lam international airport, the Bach Mai hospital, half a dozen foreign embassies in Hanoi, foreign ships in the harbor at Haiphong, etc. Does anybody imagine that reconnaissance has revealed no such damage?

The command spokesman refused comment on questions concerning civilian casualties. Can anyone believe that carpet-bombing of this magnitude does not take a terrible civilian toll in such a densely populated region?

The effects of these raids are no secret to the people suffering their terrifying limits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Prague's Careful New 'West Policy'

No single event defines so exactly and cruelly the onset of the cold war as Stalin's decision of 1947 to bar Czechoslovakia from accepting Washington's historic postwar offer to help reconstruct Europe. Prague was cautiously eager to participate. But, Stalin told Masaryk, “The credits which are involved in the Marshall Plan are very uncertain and it became established that through the bondage of these credits, the great powers were seeking to form a Western bloc and to isolate the Soviet Union.” That was that. What followed—the Communist coup in 1948, the Soviet intervention in 1968—composed one of the most tragic chapters of recent history.

This flashback seems appropriate to recall at a moment when Prague, though still in a posture of cautious eagerness, again seeks to share in the possible benefits of broader economic collaboration with the West. This is the plain meaning of the Czech premier's statement to Washington Post correspondent John Gosko (IHT, Dec. 16-17) that his country wishes to settle the few financially trivial but politically troublesome issues outstanding between Prague and Washington, and then get on with the real business of trade, technology and credits. Mr. Strougal's statement, made in the first interview given by a ranking Czech to a Western newsman since the Soviet intervention, was preceded by a good deal of quiet State Department spadework. If all goes well, it should in time bring Czechoslovakia out of the cold—which it has been in since 1968.

This can only happen, of course, within the guidelines laid down for Czech policy by the Kremlin. If Prague is now in a position to seek the openings to the United

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Pearson and Moral Suasion

If Harry S Truman was, to all outward seeming, an ordinary man who brought wisdom and strength to the uses of power, Lester Pearson was an extraordinary man who exercised authority without power. The passing of both within a few days of one another closes a chapter which today's leaders can read with profit, and whose influence is still strong upon the world.

Amid the wreckage of World War II, the United States had to act; Canada, through Lester Pearson, and the parliaments and people who supported him, chose to act. It was a worthy exercise of world citizenship. Canada was not a Sweden or a Switzerland, whom the accidents of history had left unscathed by war. It had borne its part in the destruction of that naked militarism which threatened to overwhelm the world, and it did more than its share—with Pearson as a kind of super-functionary in the process—toward binding up the wounds, toward easing the dangerous tensions of the post-war years.

Pearson, like France's Couve de Murville, was not happy in the parochialism of domestic politics, although he served conscientiously and effectively as a minority prime minister of Canada. His favorite stage was the United Nations, and he did more than nearly any other single figure to make

that unwieldy body useful in the cause of peace. Quite possibly, if he had not been refused (by the Soviet Union) the opportunity of serving as secretary-general, the later history of the UN might contain more vital force, less idle chatter.

Possibly, too, if he had not been caught up in the internal problems of his country, and if Canada itself had not been forced inwards by such pressing problems as the French question, the adaptation of the great powers to more or less peaceful coexistence would have been speedier. For Canada, and Lester Pearson, held a unique position in the Commonwealth, and in relationship to the United States—one that enabled moral suasion to be brought to bear when the big battalions could only wave swords at one another.

Pearson bore his authority, his many honors and his difficulties with grace and humor. It was by no means an accident that this gentleman of culture and much practical knowledge was widely known as “Mike.” The nickname did not derogate from his stature; the Nobel Peace Prize could not really add to it. He was proud to be a Canadian, but his concern ran farther than from “sea unto sea,” as his country's motto has it; his influence, and Canada's, extended around the globe.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

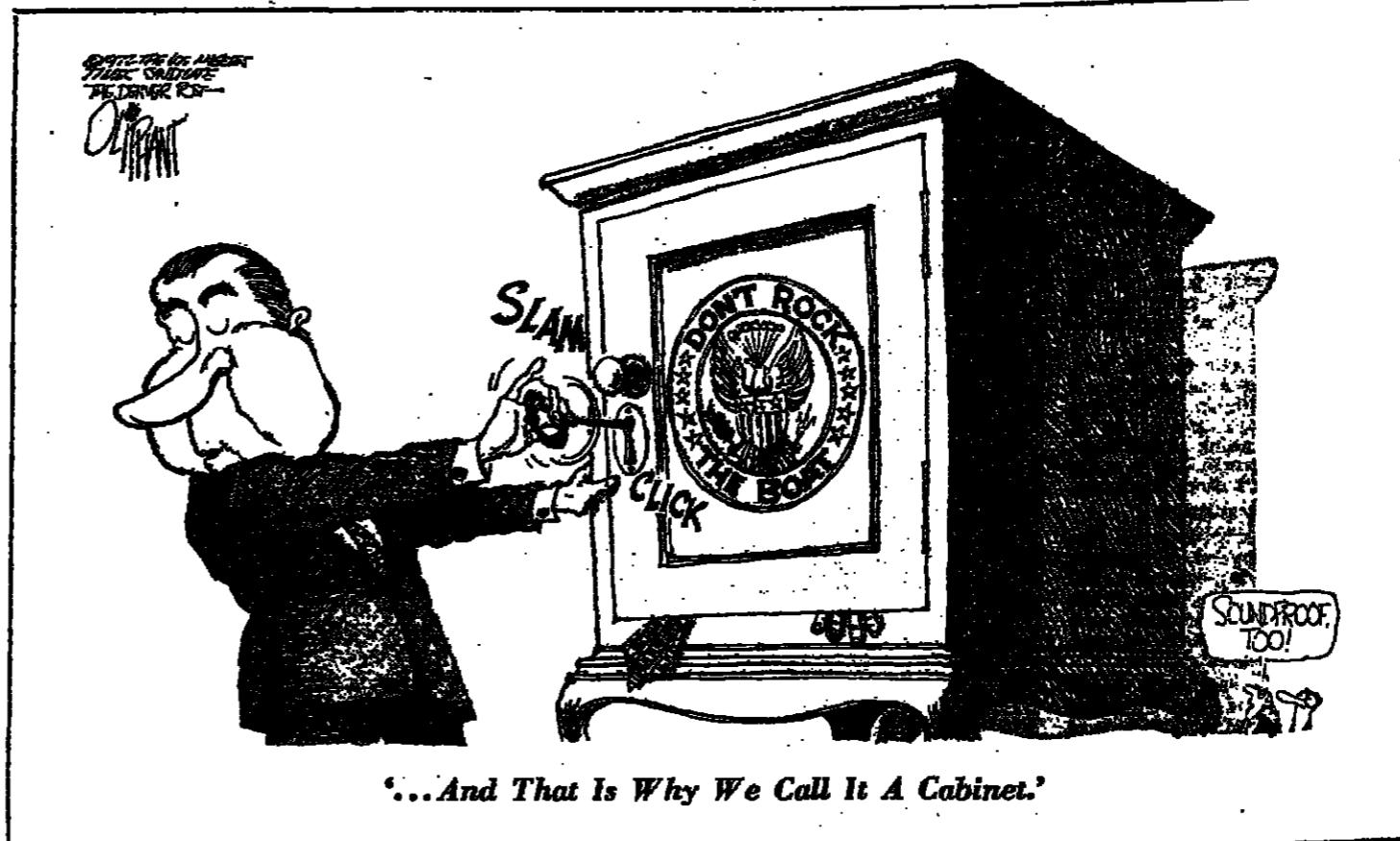
December 29, 1897

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish Nationalist chiefs have practically decided to maintain Angora as the capital of the new Turkey, and an invitation will shortly be addressed to the neutral Ambassadors and Ministers here to transfer their Embassies and Legations thither at their earliest convenience. The invitation will be a good joke on the European diplomats, for Angora is nothing but a village of wooden huts, without hotels, restaurants, shops or buildings suitable for housing foreign Embassies.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1922

NEW YORK—Some interest in the Chinese situation is kept up by a daily cabled supply of sensational rumors as to the doings and intentions of European Powers. The varied and contradictory character of these reports weakens their effect. Prices in Wall Street today were said to have weakened on cables of impending trouble between European Powers, but the large operators denied that rumors respecting China had the slightest influence on dealings.



...And That Is Why We Call It A Cabinet.'

## Outrage to Conscience of Americans

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON—In recent weeks President Nixon has had another opportunity to end the Indochina tragedy and accomplish the return of our prisoners of war—on a basis which would have had the support and praise of all Americans. But events suggest a return to the same old war. For we cannot read about the heavy bombing, the new targets and the unprecedented loss of American pilots and planes, without a deep and despairing sense that peace is not at hand.

And as we gather with our families during these special days of peace on earth and goodwill toward men, how can we help but think about this war? How can any American be proud of the face that our country is presenting to the world during this holiday month of 1972?

The President promised peace. He made a decision that nothing in Vietnam and Indochina was worth the dying of another American soldier. But we are still killing others for something that we are no longer willing to die for in Vietnam. And this should outrage the conscience of all Americans.

There can be no mistake about the impact recent developments are having on the people of Indochina. As the violence continues from both sides and the bombing escalates to new highs the crisis of Indochina's people grows and grows. Tragedy is piled upon tragedy. More children become orphans. More thousands of men and women and children become refugees, and thousands more are injured or maimed or killed. They are joining the ranks of earlier war victims—nearly 18 million—all for a few clauses in an agreement being debated half-way around the world.

### Our Responsibility

I yield to no one in condemning the brutality of the other side. But this violence cannot relieve our side's responsibility to minimize the impact of battle on civilians. The American people expect this of their government.

Since 1965, however, our country has dropped nearly 7.5 million tons of bombs over Indochina, the bulk of it during the last four years. This is more than 11 times the tonnage dropped during the Korean war, and more than three times the tonnage dropped during all of World War II. At least one million tons of bombs have been dropped since January of this year. And for anyone to imply—as our military planners so often do—that these bombs have little impact on civilians, on the creation of war victims, defies common sense and an eight-year record in the hearings of the subcommittee on

Friction Produced

The growth of his influence inevitably produced friction with the State Department. He had no desire to quarrel with Secretary Rogers, an old friend of

alone those of Laos and Cambodia—have taken the most ferocious beating of the war. The number of war victims continues to mount in Laos and Cambodia. In North Vietnam, where our guns and bombs are the only source of destruction and death, tens of thousands of civilians have suffered immeasurably. And nowhere has the heavy pace of the war been more evident than in South Vietnam, where enough data is currently available to measure the war's tragic impact on civilians. There were more war victims in South Vietnam this year than in any previous year of the war. In 1972, some two million people in South Vietnam became refugees; civilian war casualties totaled at least 200,000—including some 65,000 deaths. Based on the official count of hospital admissions alone, up to one-fourth of the casualties were children 13 years old and under, and over one-half were women and children.

The human suffering in Indochina staggers the imagination. It is difficult to comprehend the aggregate statistics of war victims. It is even more difficult to comprehend the implications of these statistics—and the continuing war—on the family structure, traditions and social fabric of nations confronted with massive upheaval and total war. Millions held up in a nightmare of death and destruction are crying out for peace and relief. And we must answer their cries for help.

### Longer Than Patience

The war in Indochina has been with us longer than understanding and patience can bear. The people of this country are not only tired of this war—they are tired of hearing the stale arguments for it and against it. They are tired of seeing our men withdrawn from Vietnam, only to have others show up across the border in Thailand—or on the decks of our gunboats at sea—or in the cockpits of our bombers in the air. They are tired of having their hopes for peace met with plans for more war. And

they are tired of seeing pictures of refugees and casualties and orphans and maimed children flash across their television screens and the pages of their newspapers.

The American people want peace. They want the return of our captured pilots and an accounting of the missing-in-action. And they ask today more than ever before—how many more pilots and planes will go down? And how much longer will we be prisoners of this war?

Today we pray that the peace that was at hand can be retrieved with the early renewal of negotiations in Paris. The support of the Congress and our citizens in pursuing this objective is there for the President's asking. But if the war goes on, if the stalemate in negotiations continues, then the Congress must and will act on the people's mandate for peace.

Edward M. Kennedy is the Democratic senator from Massachusetts. This article appeared in The New York Times.

## How Nixon Restructured The Cabinet

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—obscured by his wholesale bureaucratic purge, President Nixon has quietly buried half his cabinet and fashioned a radical new instrument for running the domestic side of the government: a small superabinet, intertwined with the White House staff and embodying Nixon's organization schemes spawned by Congress.

This structure has not been announced and may never be formally unveiled:

An overall command will be White House domestic policy chief John Ehrlichman and Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, wearing new second hats as presidential assistant. Its members, dividing domestic policy areas, are: Shultz for economics; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Caspar Weinberger for human resources; Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz for natural resources; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) James Lynn for community development.

It is no coincidence that these policy areas are identical to new cabinet departments proposed by Mr. Nixon in 1971 and turned down flat by Congress. Nor is it coincidence that old departments abolished by the 1971 reorganization plan—Interior, Labor, Commerce, Transportation, for example—are now given second-class status.

Thus working in stealth while Congress recessed, Mr. Nixon has rebuilt the government to make sure domestic policy and operations will now be tightly controlled from the White House.

That control derives partly from obliteration of distinctions between White House staff and cabinet. While Ehrlichman's huge domestic policy staff at the White House is now disbanded, his top aides are scattered among cabinet departments. Likewise, assistant and under secretaries are now picked by the White House, a precedent-breaking step. Still uncertain is whether Butz, Weinberger and Lynn will join Shultz as White House staffers.

More important than this amalgam are the four superabets members themselves: all are intelligent, tough and energetic. None has ever held elective office or sought publicity. Above all, they will cause Mr. Nixon no trouble; none has his own constituency to interfere with the President's grand design of scaling down the federal government.

### Case in Point

A case in point is Lynn, the new secretary of HUD. His predecessor, former Gov. George Romney of Michigan, antagonized the White House by pushing racially integrated housing and promoting more money for the cities. Lynn, a Cleveland lawyer without political experience, has no such divided loyalties. As undersecretary of commerce, he impressed the White House with his dependability and low profile.

But, critics say, Lynn knows nothing about urban needs. “That's all right,” a top presidential adviser explained to us. “Jim Lynn is in there to stop programs, not start them.”

A similar role is envisioned for Weinberger at HEW. White House aides, irritated by incessant policy disagreements from liberal Republican Elliot Richardson at HEW, believe Weinberger will close down programs without protest.

That leaves the rest of the regular cabinet with huge offices and long black limousines but no power.

The old-line departments are retained only because Congress insists. Congressional Interior Committees would rather deal with Interior Secretary Rogers Morton than natural resources czar Butz. But as the real source of power becomes apparent, Nixon aides reason, a practical Congress will turn there. So, the old-line departments could atrophy long before they are formally abolished.

The major contradiction here is the new secretary of Labor, hard-hat union chief Peter Brennan. Although the Labor Department is earmarked for oblivion, Brennan is not.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters told not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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will have the courage to lift his voice in the councils of government when he sees American foreign policy going astray—as it is tragically doing today in Vietnam.

PIERRE SALINGER

Epinay-sur-Seine, France

### Amnesty for Hess?

Re the “Plea for Hess” Letters, Dec. 23:

Mrs. Katharine Phelps Dodge asked for Rudolph Hess's release from Spandau prison, which is his right place as a war criminal.

But she had forgotten to ask for decorations for Ilse Koch, no better or worse than Rudolph Hess.

LUBINSKI BRONISLAW.

Paris.

### Right of Reply

Mr. Nixon has spoken and Mr. Kissinger has spoken and Hanot has spoken, and now the B-52s are speaking. But that is to be

IRVING MARBER.

Paris.

the last word? The United States is still at least nominally a democracy and the right of reply has not yet been eliminated.

The technicians, then, have taken over, in the Pentagon and in the White House. Nice going, Kissinger. Nixon is, after all, Nixon, and we all know more or less what to expect of him. But Kissinger has surprised some of us. Operating as a technician, he has maneuvered himself, within the space of only a few months, into a moral position not unlike that of another technician, his late former compatriot Adlai Stevenson.

I Kissinger finds this comparison harsh, his recourse is clear. He can prove that it is unavoidable in discrediting himself publicly from the recent Vietnam policy of his employer. I am not a technician, but it seems to me that in failing to do so he is announcing his implicit approval of that policy.

IRVING MARBER.

Paris.

**About Official Reception****Impending Visit by Mrs. Meir Touches Off Debate in France**

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT)—In itself Premier Golda Meir's visit here next month has set off a debate in official circles over whether she should be received officially.

Mrs. Meir, who will be here Jan. 13 and 14 for a meeting of the Socialist International, would not ordinarily be expected to meet French officials, given the deteriorated state of Franco-Israeli relations dating back to the six-day war in 1967.

But according to reliable sources, some French officials are now thinking that with national elections coming up in March, some sort of official contacts might be a good idea.

Mrs. Meir is just one of several Socialist leaders who will be here, but because of the cool state of Franco-Israeli relations she represents the biggest problem for the French government.

**Contacts Denied**

Official French sources deny for the moment that any contacts are planned. They say that Mrs. Meir's visit will be entirely private and compare it to a visit a statesman might make to the United Nations without having any official contacts with U.S. officials in Washington.

But the sources make it clear they think that Socialist International meeting in Paris coming less than two months before elections is a political operation, de-



Associated Press

**Awarded Nobel Peace Prize****Lester B. Pearson, 75, Is Dead; Canadian Ex-Prime Minister**

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (NYT)—Lester B. Pearson, 75, former prime minister of Canada, died last night of cancer at his home in Ottawa, an Ottawa suburb.

Dr. P. M. Burton, his physician, said that death was due to cancer of the liver.

The Israeli Embassy here, aware that Mrs. Meir's presence could only exacerbate an already delicate situation, advised against the trip, but Mrs. Meir went against that advice. Sources close to Mrs. Meir explain that she is a vice-president of the Socialist International and has made a tradition since becoming premier of not missing the annual leaders' meeting wherever it is held.

Although there still has been no official government response to Mrs. Meir's visit, Le Nation, the Gaullist newspaper, showed its hostility in an editorial yesterday. "It is obvious," Le Nation wrote, "that these personalities who feel it necessary during an election period to reply to an invitation of an opposition party should not expect to receive the slightest official greeting while here."

Some Gaullists, however, disagree. And according to sources close to the Israelis, although Mrs. Meir does not intend to seek any official contacts while here, she would most likely respond to an invitation.

**Russians Start Fourth Reactor At Power Station**

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union has announced the start of a fourth reactor at its biggest nuclear power station, raising its total electrical capacity to nearly 1.5 million kilowatts.

The power station of the conventional water type, is situated near Voronezh, in central European Russia, where the development of atomic power has been spurred by a shortage of mineral fuels.

The first reactor, with a capacity of 310,000 kilowatts, was inaugurated in 1964 and the second unit, of 375,000 kilowatts, five years later. Both the third reactor, added in 1971, and the one started Tuesday have capacities of 440,000 kilowatts each. A fifth of a million kilowatts, is to be added in the late 1970s.

News about the Voronezh station came a month after the Russians announced the start of their first breeder reactor, on the Caspian Sea. Breeders, which produce more nuclear fuel than they consume, are regarded by many as the next generation of atomic power plants after the water reactors.

**Obituaries****Alexander A. Sizov, 59, Mayor of Leningrad**

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT)—Alexander A. Sizov, 59, the mayor of Leningrad, who played a prominent role in rebuilding that city after World War II, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Mr. Sizov, a civil engineer, headed Leningrad's construction agency at the end of the war. The city was heavily damaged by bombing and shelling in its 500-day siege, and a concerted effort was needed to rebuild.

Mr. Sizov, in addition to this restoration work, also directed new industrial projects that kept Leningrad in the forefront of the Soviet Union's manufacturing cities.

After he was elected mayor in 1966, Mr. Sizov helped to draw up a general development plan for the city which, with a population of four million, is the Soviet Union's largest city after Moscow.

Mr. Sizov's general plan was designed to give Leningrad an impressive waterfront in 20 to 25 years. Although the city stands on the Gulf of Finland, its layout is focused on the delta of the Neva River and has lacked a genuine maritime facade.

**Jean Garrigue**

BOSTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Jean Garrigue, 59, the poet, died yesterday in Massachusetts General Hospital. He had made his home in Manhattan during a wide-ranging career as lecturer and poet-in-residence at many colleges.

Mr. Garrigue was first pub-

lished by a major periodical in the 1941 fall number of the Kenyon Review, given over to an anthology of works by young poets. She made poetry her career. One of her final volumes, "Studies for an Address and Other Poems," is scheduled for publication in the fall by Macmillan. Her first large collection appeared as "Thirty-Six Poems and a Few Songs" in "Five Young American Poets" (1944). This was followed by "The Ego and the Center" (1947) and "The Monument Rose" (1948).

**Reuben B. Robertson**

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Reuben B. Robertson, 63, former president and chairman of the Champion Paper &amp; Fibre Co., now Champion International, died Tuesday at his home here. He was perhaps the first in the paper industry in this country to start a "tree farm" program—creating trees like any other farm product, but with a 50-year growing cycle—early in the century. As a result the third Southern pine crop is now being harvested.

John N. Heiskell

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28 (NYT)—John Netherland Heiskell, editor of the Arkansas Gazette since 1963, died today. Mr. Heiskell observed his 100th birthday Nov. 2 at a reception attended by hundreds of friends and newspaper acquaintances from throughout the United States.

Mr. Heiskell was the oldest active newspaper editor in the United States. In recent years Mr. Heiskell's role in the newspaper had become less active than in 1957, for example, when the Gazette's stand for law and order in the face of Little Rock Central High School desegregation caused heavy circulation and advertising losses and some white exodus.

The Gazette won a Pulitzer Prize for its editorial position and eventually rebuilt and expanded its circulation and advertising.

Bernard Grun

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Bernard Grun, 71, Czech-born composer, author and conductor, has died after a heart attack, his London agents announced today.

Mr. Grun studied at the State Music Academy in Vienna, and composed the music for more

than 30 musical plays and 60 films, mainly in the 1930s and 1940s. Two years ago he conducted a revival here of "The Great Waltz," a musical based on the life of Johann Strauss.

J. Doyle Dewitt

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28 (NYT)—J. Doyle Dewitt, 70, a director of the Travelers Corp. and former chairman of the board, died yesterday in Panama while on a cruise. He was named president and a director in 1947, and was chairman from 1964 until his retirement in 1970.

John N. Heiskell

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The Gazette won a Pulitzer Prize for its editorial position and eventually rebuilt and expanded its circulation and advertising.

The soldiers were on a patrol exercise when the avalanche struck, authorities said.

In the neighboring Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris is a show devoted to the work of the painter Zoran Mušič, who was born in the vicinity of Trieste in 1909. He joined the Italian resistance

**IRVING MARBER****The Church of the World True-Light Civilization**

PARIS (IHT)—"Cancer?" Oh yes, we cure cancer. Typhus, cholera? Certainly! The smaller Japanese woman wearing pink kimono and white, mittens-like stockings but no slippers, had gone through the motions of relaying the questions to her compatriot, who spoke neither English nor French. It was obvious that these were so easy no consultation was needed. Knowing, however, that people are interested in cancer cures, she offered some details.

"One of our followers," she said, "had cancer of the—esophagus?—and the doctors told him last April that he had only three or four months to live. The man—he is a Frenchman—came here and was purified, and he is all right. Doctors come here to purify themselves."

She was not trying to sell cancer cures, though. As spiritual regeneration movements go, Sekai Mahikari Summei Kyodan (the Church of the World True-Light Civilization) is a very low-pressure operation. Even if you have the address of its first European outpost—33 Rue Condorcet, Paris 9—it isn't easy to find. There was no clue in the building's courtyard, and no concierge was visible. On the second try, however, a neighbor pointed out the place: first staircase on the left, one flight up.

**Session in Progress**

In an anteroom upstairs a neat row of shoes and sandals, and the sound of chanting indicated that a True-Light session was in progress. The pink-kimono lady, Miss Sato, left after greeting her visitor and returned with a short, handsome, wiry man in a black kimono. This was the instructor, Mr. Obouchi. He looked like a man who could flip you over his shoulder if the need ever arose, but who would on the whole prefer not to. Together, in an adjoining room, they made a brave effort to surmount the linguistic barrier and gain the principles of their faith.

The Sekai Mahikari group has been in Paris for less than a year. Its origins in Japan are about 13 years old. The church's founder, the Rev. Koutama Okada, who is now 72, was described by Miss Sato as a man "who was very rich—an important business man—but who was everything in the war." And then "he heard the voice of God." The voice told him, according to Miss Sato, that he had been entrusted with the mission of starting a new world religion to combine the worldwide elements of the five existing great religions."

This was necessary, his disciple went on, because the human body had become "polluted—had lost the power of purifying itself."

It will be apparent by now that we are treading a marshy ground of "faith-healing," but the essence of the True-Light movement seems, on first acquaintance, to be both simpler and more complex than that. Miss Sato and her colleague, as they attempted to explain it, spoke in a manner that was persuasive but matter-of-fact; as those who believe, but not as zealots. Not even, quite, as those who have seen the light, but simply as convinced practitioners of a mental discipline.

At one point each of them put up a hand, palm outward, arm bent at the elbow, as if they were signaling. This, it developed, was how it works: an energizing beam of divine light is passed from one follower to another. The True-Light movement seeks to merge elements of science and religion into a spiritual amalgam that will improve the quality of human life. In the process, its adepts believe, it can cure all earthly ills, all physical disorders.



The Rev. Koutama Okada.

What other faiths does it resemble? Christian Science, perhaps? They shake their heads vigorously. Miss Sato says that they do not necessarily abjure medical aid "though we believe that medicine is bad for our physical bodies." They believe in one paramount God, in heaven and hell, in reincarnation. But they see no particular resemblance between their faith and Zen or any other form of yoga, or to Hinduism as such.

A question about the True-Light movement's attitude toward materialism, in which was embodied a small need pointing toward their Americanized homeland, drew no blood, only imperturbable smiles. "We do not deny materialism," said Miss Sato sweetly.

"We hope to combine it with things of the spirit."

The movement has an estimated 300,000 followers in Japan and about 300 so far in the Paris area. There are plans for expansion in Europe, starting with Belgium, West Germany, and England. As for the United States, they mentioned only Ithaca, N.Y., where some Japanese students have joined the movement.

The basic course consists merely of three days of instruction—there is an "initiation" fee of something under 100 francs—after which the neophyte is welcome to attend further sessions at the Rue Condorcet center without charge. The movement appears to be spreading at a speed somewhat less than that of wildfire, but its acolytes are in no hurry. Quiet confidence seems to be the keynote.

Mr. Obouchi offered their departing guest a shoehorn. Miss Sato smiled. "We hold up our hand," she said, "and the light of God passes."

**FILMS IN PARIS: The Ten Best of the Year**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT)—Here, in my opinion, are the 10 best films to have been seen in Paris during 1972.

• "Clockwork Orange" Stanley Kubrick's opaque account of a compulsively violent young London thug, his criminal acts and the institutional efforts to reform him. A brilliant exercise in cinematic style.

• "One Infinite Tenderness," Pierre Jalland's stark and compelling study of two retarded children who befriend one another in an asylum ward. A superb and shamefully neglected achievement.

• "Rome, Open City," Piero Tortella's intriguing travesty of the Eternal City.

• "La Cérémonie," Nagisa Oshima's fascinating drama of modernism and traditions in conflict in present-day Japan.

• "Cabaret," Bob Fosse's ironical musical of Berlin nightlife in pre-Nazi Berlin.

• "Frenzy," Alfred Hitchcock's

thriller about murder in the Covent Garden markets.

• "The Last Tango in Paris," Bernardo Bertolucci's interpretation of the world, well lost in an obsessive passion.

• "Family Life," the generation gap as experienced by an unhappy English girl bullied by her misunderstanding parents. Directed by Ken Loach.

• "L'Amour, l'Amour," Eric Rohmer's latest and last moral tale, this time about a straying husband.

• "Vedo Nudo," Dino Risi's fresh and spicy sex comedy in which cases are related farcically.

The outstanding performance given on the screen in Paris this year was that of Ruth Gordon in "Rome, Open City."

• "La Cérémonie," Nagisa Oshima's fascinating drama of modernism and traditions in conflict in present-day Japan.

• "Cabaret," Bob Fosse's ironical musical of Berlin nightlife in pre-Nazi Berlin.

• "Frenzy," Alfred Hitchcock's

"Paulina 1880," Al Pacino in "The Godfather," and Marlon Brando in "The Godfather" and in "The Last Tango in Paris," Sandy Ratcliff in "Family Life," Bullie Ogier in "La Salamandre," Roland Duillard in "Quelque Part Quelque Quelque," Nino Manfredi in "Vedo Nudo," Malcolm McDowell in "A Clockwork Orange," Liza Minnelli, Joel Grey and Michael York in "Cabaret," Robert Redford in "Jeremiah Johnson," Zouzou and Bernard Gorcey in "L'Amour, l'Amour," Pierre Richard in "Le Grand Bleu Avec Une Chaussure Noire," Woody Allen in "Play It Again, Sam," Glenda Jackson in "Mary, Queen of Scots," Anne Massay in "Frenzy," and President Nixon as himself in "Milhouse."

A glance at the 1972 records reveals that the Italians and the Americans are making the most interesting films these days with the English and the French in second place.

During 1972, the work of the three New Wave popes—Jean-Luc Godard, François Truffaut and high promise.

**ART****The Exhibitions****In Paris Museums**

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT)—That the post-revolutionary Russian avant-garde is inadequately known is attested to by a modest exhibition devoted to two of its members, Paul Mansouroff and V. Baranoff-Rossine, at the Musée National d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président Wilson (to Jan. 29).

Both left Russia in the twenties and came to Paris. Mansouroff, now 76, still lives and paints here. Both his early and recent work are on display, and I found the latter, in particular, immediately attractive. It is striking to find an artist today still using the idiom elaborated in the vigorously experimental period that followed the revolution, and even more striking to discover how this idiom has matured, and that the work thus produced is far from dated.

The colors are fresh and luminous, the balance of forms is dynamic and active without being turbulent. They are painted on vertical planes whose irregularities of profile have sometimes been preserved. This integration of a natural element into the painting is both unexpected and convincing. Mansouroff is an artist of considerable breadth who deserves a broader recognition.

The avalanche was believed to have been caused by relatively mild weather in the southern French Alps. The coastal region around Nice and Marseilles has been lashed by torrential rain for the last 48 hours.

Nice is 42 miles northeast of Nice near the French-Italian border in an area known for high avalanche risk. Access to the ski station is limited through much of the year. The one road that leads to Isola is often cut by snow and ice.

The soldiers were on a patrol exercise when the avalanche struck, authorities said.

During the war, he was arrested and sent to Dachau. There he continued drawing, producing about 200 drawings which he concealed in the machines of the factory where he worked. Only 35 of these were finally recovered. After his liberation he went back to his painting, picking up exactly where he had left off when he was arrested.</

## Rome Rejects Devaluation Of the Lira

Government Sets End Of 5 Percent Surtax

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Italian government has reiterated that it will not devalue the lira and also announced that it is ending a 5 percent surtax from Jan. 1.

Speaking on Italian television last night, Premier Giulio Andreotti strongly ruled out a devaluation and stressed that conditions do not require such a move.

The premier's office today announced the discontinuance of the surtax, which was started in 1966 to help pay for damage caused by storms and floods in the Calabria region in the south. It was originally supposed to expire after five years, but successive governments have extended it each year.

### New Tax Feared

Italians, who regard tax evasion as a kind of national sport, look fearfully upon 1973, which will usher in a completely new tax system—the value-added tax.

The government has promised to strictly enforce collection of the tax, which was instituted to bring Italy into line with other Common Market nations.

Many people, from shop-owners to lawyers and physicians, regard the VAT as a disaster. They say the only way they can survive it is by raising their prices and fees.

In a conciliatory move last week, the government cut the value-added tax on food to 3 percent from 6 percent and the VAT on hotels, restaurants and cafés to 6 percent from 12 percent.

Prices have been rising steeply this year, with the cost of living up 7.3 percent from November 1971. And the pace has been quickening, with October and November accounting for two points of the percentage increase.

To add to the government's woes, one of seven unions representing tax office employees called an indefinite strike yesterday. The union is seeking a special bonus for tax workers.

The government, however, says there are enough people at work to start the new tax system off smoothly.



Jeremy Morse

## Briton Seen U.S. Choice As IMF Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The United States has in mind a possible alternative to Pierre-Paul Schmitz as managing director of the International Monetary Fund. Treasury Secretary George Shultz said yesterday.

His comment led to immediate speculation here that the United States is thinking of Jeremy Morse, British chairman of the committee of 20 deputies which is charged with working out the mechanical details of the world currency reform.

U.S. authorities made known shortly before the annual meeting of the fund here last September that it wanted to unscale 60-year-old Mr. Schmitz, of France.

"We would prefer somebody with a longer-term alternative," Mr. Shultz said yesterday. Mr. Morse is 44.

The Treasury secretary praised Mr. Morse, who is still a director of the Bank of England, for what he described as his good chairmanship of the first substantive meeting of the committee of 20 deputies.

Mr. Shultz said he did not know whether the question of Mr. Schmitz's resignation would come up at the first meeting of the full committee of 20 ministers in March. The full committee will deal with the political aspects of currency reform.

## But Budget Seen Problem

## U.S. Aides Say Economy Will Expand Rapidly in 1973

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI)—The Nixon administration yesterday predicted the economy will keep expanding rapidly next year, and said the main problem will not be to stimulate it, but to keep it under control.

In a series of sessions with reporters, the President's top economic aides also:

• Emphasized again that Mr. Nixon will rely at least as much on spending limitations as on wage and price controls to hold inflation down, and still thinks of controls as "temporary."

• Indicated that the President will probably ask Congress for only a year's extension of controls, which will otherwise expire next April 30.

• Acknowledged once again that food prices have been a problem, but repeated their reluctance to impose controls on raw agricultural products, which are now exempt.

• Suggested that, in Phase III of controls, there may be some relaxation of the present profit-margin rule governing price increases.

The profit-margin rule has been one of the key instruments

of controls, when the economy was still working its way out of recession. In recent months, however, more companies have begun to bump up against it. The businessmen have complained, and critics generally have pointed out that the rule works against increased efficiency because higher costs mean higher profits.

One high official, who could not be named under the rules of the "backgrounder" he held yesterday, said the profit-margin rule "has to be changed," though he added that the issue has not yet been taken to the President for a decision.

Later, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told reporters that he has heard more complaints about the profit-margin rule than about almost any other aspect of controls during the consultations he has had with interested parties over the last few weeks.

Inflation Target

The administration's spokesmen were reluctant to talk about specific economic targets for next year, but the official who held the "backgrounder" he thought it would be "whistling in the wind," to "stay too far" from the present goal on inflation, which is a rate between 2 and 3 percent a year.

Instead, he said, "we may end up shooting at the bottom of that goal," a rate of 2 percent. The consumer price index has gone up 3.5 percent in the year of controls.

Mr. Shultz, meanwhile, told reporters he thought the main problem ahead was not to provide a lot more stimulus to the economy but to keep the budget under control, adding that it is just barely under control now.

He repeated that the President intends to limit spending this fiscal year to \$250 billion, and said that will hold true even if the renewed bombing of North Vietnam continues and drives up defense costs. The bombing, he said, will have to be paid for by cutbacks in other government programs, both defense and domestic.

The aim of the law is to give workers a say in major company decisions, such as new investment programs. Unlike a proposal now under debate by Danish political parties, the Norwegian law does not provide for employee shares in the company.

Mr. Shultz said he did not know whether the question of Mr. Schweitzer's resignation would come up at the first meeting of the full committee of 20 ministers in March. The full committee will deal with the political aspects of currency reform.

The government, however, says there are enough people at work to start the new tax system off smoothly.

## Fly by 'Homa' from Europe to Iran, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India



The 'Homa', legendary bird of Ancient Persia (now Iran), is said to bring good fortune to all who catch sight of it. You will find its exotic profile on the tail of our Boeing in Iran. Air's all-lessees: 707s and 727s for our international flights; 737s for servicing our 17 destination network in Iran itself. 'Homa' flights are conveniently

timed from major European cities to Istanbul, Tehran, the Persian Gulf—and on to Kabul, Karachi and Bombay. And next year our services will extend to China and Japan.

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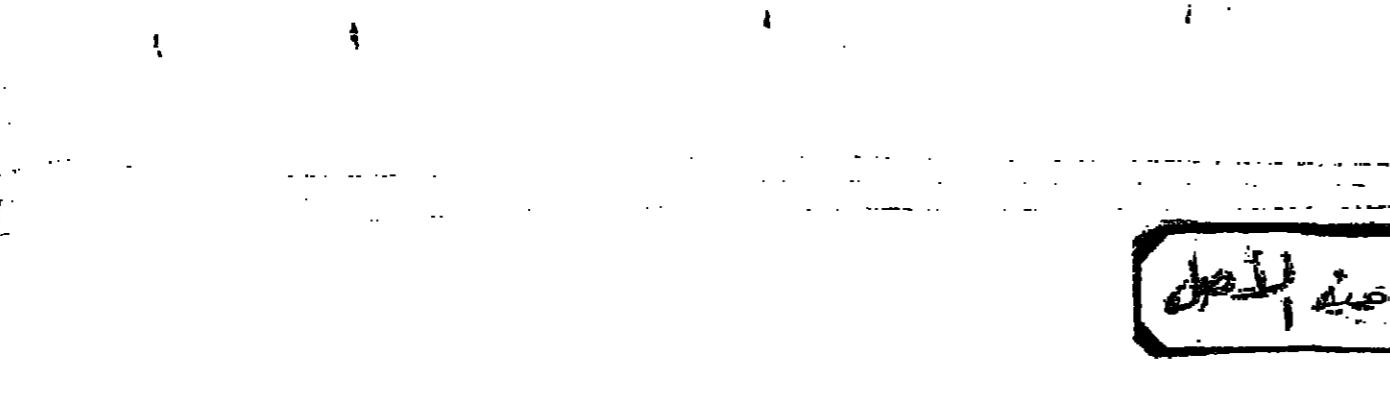
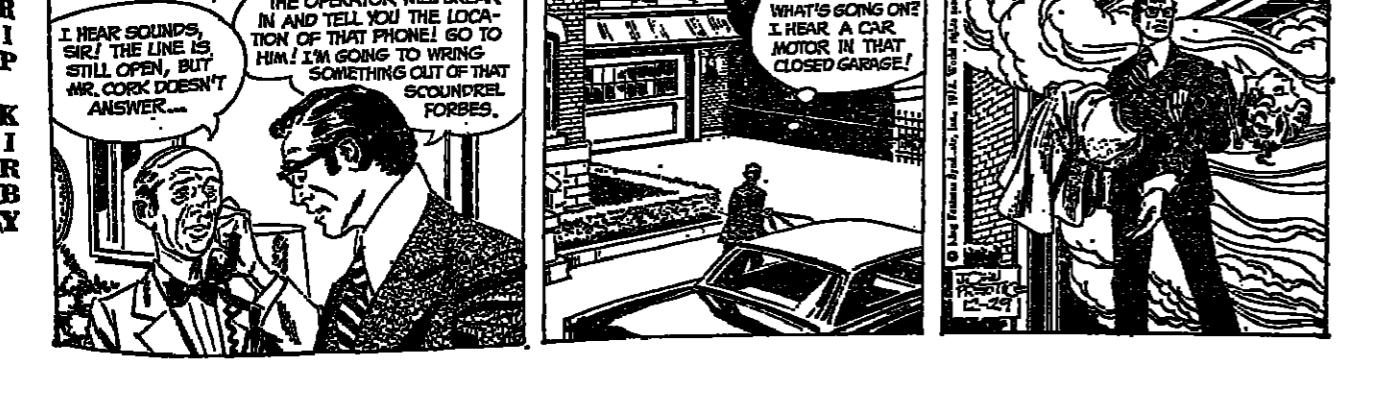
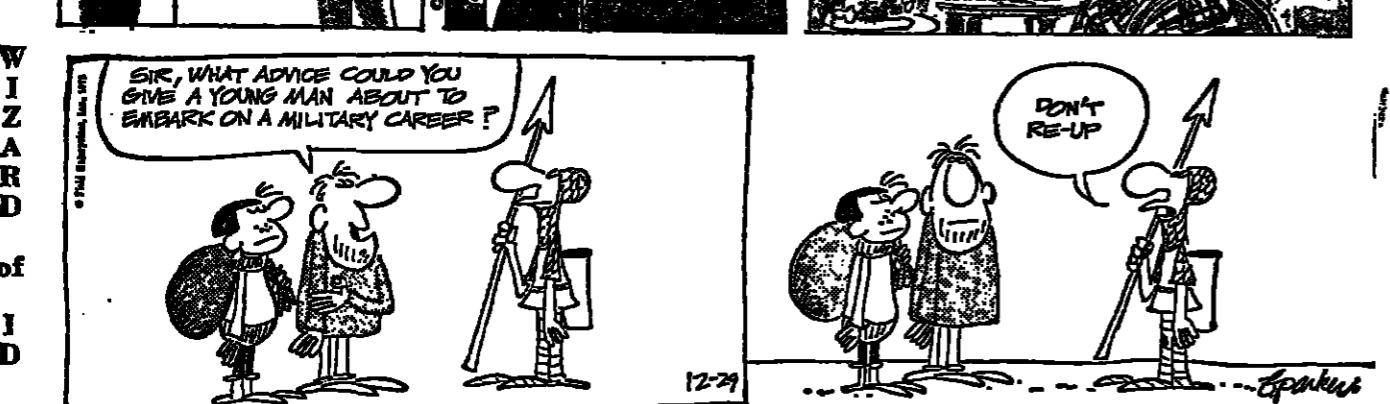
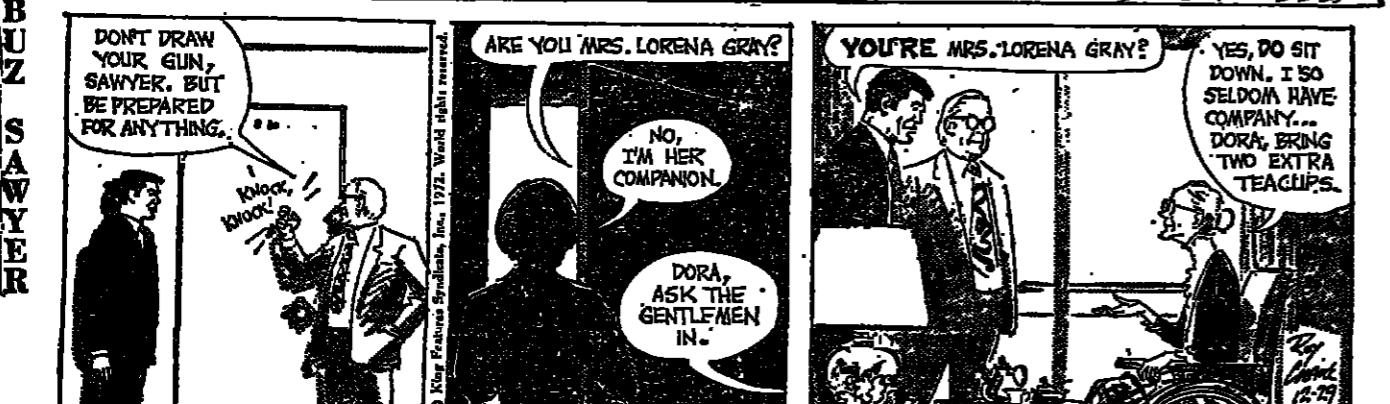
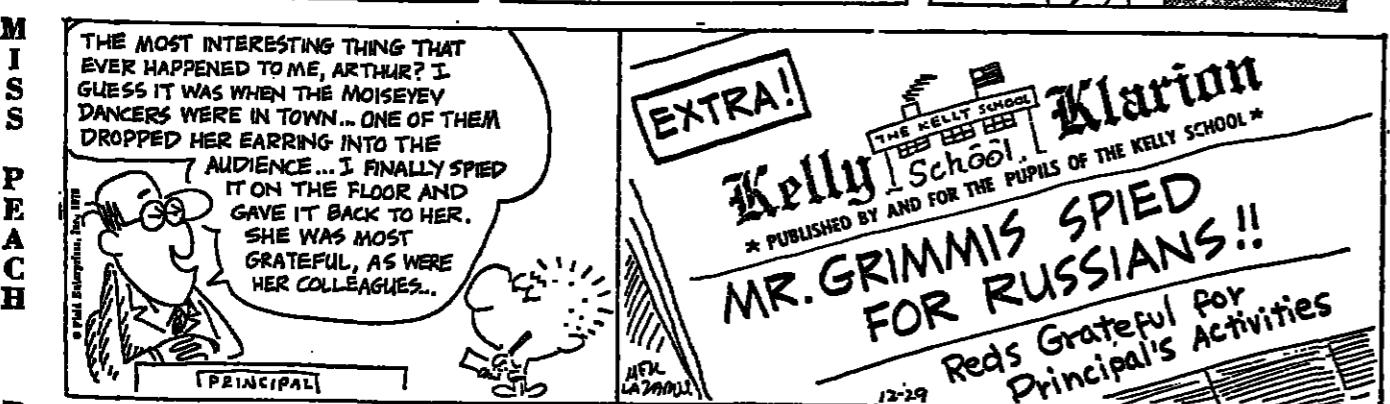
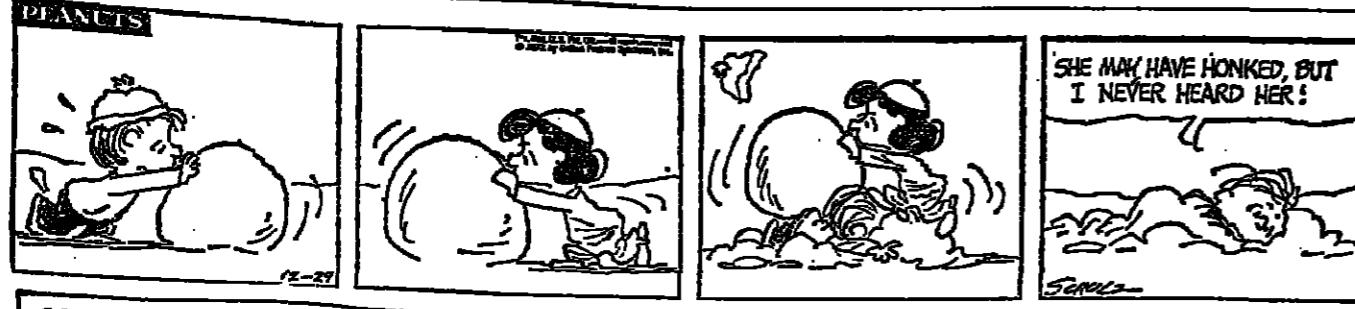
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PEANUTS



B.C.

L.I.

A.B.

N.E.

B.E.

B.A.

Y.E.

M.I.

P.E.

B.U.

S.A.

W.I.

Z.D.

R.E.

M.O.

M.M.

P.O.

R.K.

K.I.

B.K.

Y.K.

R.M.

M.D.

P.O.

R.K.

K.I.

## Bruins Go To Within One of Top

Defeat Flames; Canadiens Bow

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—When the infant World Hockey Association raided the Boston Bruins for four of their key performers this summer, the experts said there was no way the Bruins could repeat as National Hockey League champions.

They also said there was almost no way last season's runpers, the New York Rangers, could miss out on being this year's best team.

Well, things haven't quite worked out that way and after Boston posted its fifth straight triumph, 3-1, last night over the Atlanta Flames, and the Rangers lost to the Buffalo Sabres, the Bruins moved four points ahead of New York in the East and were only one point behind the first-place Montreal Canadiens.

Boston won last night on second-period goals by Wayne Cashman, Fred Stanfield and John Bucyk. It was the Bruins' third victory in as many games against the Flames.

### Sabres 4, Rangers 1

At New York, Gil Perreault scored one goal and assisted on another to back the brilliant goaltending of Dave Dryden as Buffalo downed the Rangers, 4-1, for its third straight victory over the New Yorkers.

### North Stars 5, Canadiens 2

Goalie Cesare Maniago turned back 35 shots to lead Minnesota to a 3-2 home victory over Montreal. The victory put an end to a six-game Montreal winning streak and was the North Stars' first triumph over the Canadiens in Minnesota since Oct. 29, 1969.

### Penguins 3, Maple Leafs 3

Ron Schock's goal with 5 minutes 40 seconds left to play lifted Pittsburgh to a 3-2 tie in Toronto.

### Blues 5, Black Hawks 3

Garry Unger tallied two goals and had three assists to lead St. Louis to a 5-3 road triumph over Chicago. It was the second straight triumph for the Blues over the Hawks on Chicago ice, their first victories in the Hawks' rink since the Blues entered the league.

### Kings 4, Islanders 1

Bob Berry scored his 10th power-play goal of the season and defenseman Hart Howell celebrated his 40th birthday a day early with his second goal of the year to lead Los Angeles to a 4-1 home victory over the New York Islanders.

### Flyers 2, Golden Seals 2

At Oakland, Philadelphia came back from a two-goal deficit to score twice in the second period and tie California, 3-2.

### NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	22	6	8	53	144	86
Boston	24	8	3	51	158	108
N.Y. Rangers	22	12	3	47	140	100
Buffalo	19	15	4	46	125	116
Min.	15	16	4	34	136	119
Toronto	16	19	8	29	107	120
Vancouver	16	21	5	25	105	150
N.Y. Islanders	26	4	12	69	162	

West Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	21	12	2	44	133	91
Minnesota	19	13	3	41	123	93
Los Angeles	17	14	4	38	125	111
Pittsburgh	19	15	5	36	125	116
Philadelphia	15	15	5	35	125	116
Atlanta	15	18	6	35	96	112
St. Louis	12	16	6	34	94	110
Calif.	3	22	8	12	69	145

### Wednesday's Games

The West German's semi-final opponent will be Ouny Parum of New Zealand, who today gained a 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-8 upset over fourth-seeded Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union.

In the women's singles, No. 1 seed Margaret Court of Australia swept to a 6-0, 6-0 victory against compatriot B. Dart Britain's Virginia Wade, defending champion who has met little resistance in the tournament so far, reached the quarterfinals with a 6-1, 6-1 victory over Lesley Bowrey of Australia.

No. 2 seed Evonne Goolagong beat Britain's Lesley Charles, 6-7,



BLOCKED THAT KICK—Miami's Charles Babb blocking punt of Cleveland's Don Cockcroft. He recovered ball to score first-period touchdown as the Dolphins won playoff game.

## Czechs Win in Hockey From Canadian Juniors

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 28 (AP).—Czechoslovakia, capitalizing on Canada's too-rough tactics, scored two second-period power-play goals and posted a 5-1 World Cup ice hockey tournament victory last night.

The Czechs, who nipped the United States 3-2 in Tuesday's opening round of the second annual four-team tournament, hammered home two goals in less than a minute-and-a-half span for a 4-1 lead.

The Czech team played one or two men short for the last five minutes, but the outplayed Canadians were unable to beat goalie Miroslav Kraska.

### Soviet Union Wins

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 28 (UPI).—Russia's World Cup hockey team nipped the Phoenix Roadrunners of the Western Hockey League, 5-4, in an exhibition game before a packed house of 12,104 last night.

The Czech team played one or two men short for the last five minutes, but the outplayed Canadians were unable to beat goalie Miroslav Kraska.

Canada, represented by one of its top junior A teams, was playing two men short when Petr Adamik, who scored the winning goal against the United States, rifled a shot past goalie John Davidson for a 3-1 Czech lead at 3 minutes 47 seconds of the middle session. Pavel Beranek followed with another goal at 5:03, the Canadians one man short this time.

Referees Geordie Lee and Len Gagnon had a busy night, calling 18 penalties in the first two periods, including two 10-minute misconducts.

Several fights broke out during the bristling encounter, but the referees leniently reduced them

to high-sticking or roughing penalties to avoid game suspension under international rules. The penalties were fairly evenly divided, the Czechs being given for 16 minors, the Canadians for 14.

The Czech team played one or two men short for the last five minutes, but the outplayed Canadians were unable to beat goalie Miroslav Kraska.

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Murray Healey, with his second goal, cut the margin with less than four minutes remaining in the game. The Roadrunners had a late power-play opportunity to beat the score but were stopped by goalie Vladislav Tretak.

Both teams had a 10-minute misconduct.

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The Czech team played one or two men short for the last five minutes, but the outplayed Canadians were unable to beat goalie Miroslav Kraska.

Canada, represented by one of its top junior A teams, was playing two men short when Petr Adamik, who scored the winning goal against the United States, rifled a shot past goalie John Davidson for a 3-1 Czech lead at 3 minutes 47 seconds of the middle session. Pavel Beranek followed with another goal at 5:03, the Canadians one man short this time.

Murray Healey, with his second goal, cut the margin with less than four minutes remaining in the game. The Roadrunners had a late power-play opportunity to beat the score but were stopped by goalie Vladislav Tretak.

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